

XXVII. The war-spirit and the gospel of Christ.
XXVIII. Lessons of the war. XXIX. Substitutes
for war. XXX. Pacification of the world. XXXI.
Historical events of the war

reputation, and continued a burning and a shining light. After his defection, he became the editor of the

Conclusion. Appendix—Historical events of

**Poems, by J.
Billings.**
1886.

We are inclined
of those pro-
lished in ma-
parties con-
was of some
deighted to
promise. In
port, entitled
were favored
our post-rid-
newspapers,
continued a-
until the la-
needs no m-
tablished; i-
of the Atlan-
ism poet,
to compare
to this volu-

'The
The harbar-
The j-
Beats
Or Duty' at
here'

yet in peis-
where has
ished at the
lars, since
with blus-
e-torted,
of enconer-
he conse-
and milita-
depths be-
which he
any age,
occasion,
It is imp-
exaggerate
the popul-
erable,'
He who
—On read-
seclusist
chains'-
Hand'
—To Fa-
roused up
tric excoi-
instead
heard.'
we read

'O, my
Bo-
Smote
For and
to
—"Up fo
Perish
Jat
But in
he

We
we cou-

'Where
ve
Where
ta
Beats li-
in
Has al-
do
O, my
co
And th-
to
Wh
answ-
and E-
ern in
subj-
By
Poem
wrote
as po-
the
name

Writ
tha
An
th
Nov
O
Son
Is th
S
Th
No
I
No
Wh
I
Fes
He
An
To
An
Sh
T
O
P
P
V
P
I
I
I
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

WHITTIER'S POEMS.

EDITED BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. Illustrated by H. F. BOSTON: Benjamin B. Mussey & Co. 1850.

We are indebted to the publishers for a superb copy of this Poem—a second edition having been published in magnificent style, most creditable to all the laborers in the cause. The time has been when praise was given to Whittier; and it was then that we were able to publish his poems in a paper in Newburyport. In 1825, we published a paper in Newburyport, entitled "The Free Press," and at that time we were able to publish his poems in a paper in Newburyport. In 1825, we published a paper in Newburyport, entitled "The Free Press," and at that time we were able to publish his poems in a paper in Newburyport.

The "Rings of a frozen clime,"
The "Rings of a frozen clime,"
The "Rings of a frozen clime,"
The "Rings of a frozen clime,"

yet in point of poetic beauty, freedom, grace and fire,
yet in point of poetic beauty, freedom, grace and fire,
yet in point of poetic beauty, freedom, grace and fire,
yet in point of poetic beauty, freedom, grace and fire,

"O, my God!—for that free spirit, which of old
"O, my God!—for that free spirit, which of old
"O, my God!—for that free spirit, which of old
"O, my God!—for that free spirit, which of old"

Where the man for Massachusetts? Where the
Where the man for Massachusetts? Where the
Where the man for Massachusetts? Where the
Where the man for Massachusetts? Where the

By a singular oversight, in the edition of
By a singular oversight, in the edition of
By a singular oversight, in the edition of
By a singular oversight, in the edition of

Now, by our fathers' ashes! where's the spirit
Now, by our fathers' ashes! where's the spirit
Now, by our fathers' ashes! where's the spirit
Now, by our fathers' ashes! where's the spirit

Is the old Pilgrim spirit quenched within us?
Is the old Pilgrim spirit quenched within us?
Is the old Pilgrim spirit quenched within us?
Is the old Pilgrim spirit quenched within us?

No! When our land is riven in twain,
No! When our land is riven in twain,
No! When our land is riven in twain,
No! When our land is riven in twain,

What! shall we henceforth humbly ask, as slaves,
What! shall we henceforth humbly ask, as slaves,
What! shall we henceforth humbly ask, as slaves,
What! shall we henceforth humbly ask, as slaves,

Here shall the stevedore seek the free to foster
Here shall the stevedore seek the free to foster
Here shall the stevedore seek the free to foster
Here shall the stevedore seek the free to foster

Torture the pages of the hallowed Bible,
Torture the pages of the hallowed Bible,
Torture the pages of the hallowed Bible,
Torture the pages of the hallowed Bible,

Shall our New England stand erect no longer,
Shall our New England stand erect no longer,
Shall our New England stand erect no longer,
Shall our New England stand erect no longer,

O, so methinks from all her wild, green mountains,
O, so methinks from all her wild, green mountains,
O, so methinks from all her wild, green mountains,
O, so methinks from all her wild, green mountains,

From the free fire-side of her unbought farmer,
From the free fire-side of her unbought farmer,
From the free fire-side of her unbought farmer,
From the free fire-side of her unbought farmer,

From each and all, if God hath not forsaken
From each and all, if God hath not forsaken
From each and all, if God hath not forsaken
From each and all, if God hath not forsaken

Startling and stern! the Northern winds shall bear it
Startling and stern! the Northern winds shall bear it
Startling and stern! the Northern winds shall bear it
Startling and stern! the Northern winds shall bear it

O, let that voice go forth! The bondman sighing
O, let that voice go forth! The bondman sighing
O, let that voice go forth! The bondman sighing
O, let that voice go forth! The bondman sighing

Let it go forth! The millions who are gazing
Let it go forth! The millions who are gazing
Let it go forth! The millions who are gazing
Let it go forth! The millions who are gazing

O, for the ancient freedom, pure and holy,
O, for the ancient freedom, pure and holy,
O, for the ancient freedom, pure and holy,
O, for the ancient freedom, pure and holy,

Some of the best of fathers! will ye foster
Some of the best of fathers! will ye foster
Some of the best of fathers! will ye foster
Some of the best of fathers! will ye foster

Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,

Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,

And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,

Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,

Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,

And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,

Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,

Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,

And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,

Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,

Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,

And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,

Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,

Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,

And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,

Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,

Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,

And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,

Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,

Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,

And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,

Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,
Prayer-strengthened for the trial, come together,

Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,
Put on the harness for the moral fight,

And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,
And, with the blessing of your heavenly Father,

ELIhu BURRITT'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. PART
First. Worcester, Mass.: Published by Thomas
Drew, Jr. 1850. pp. 108.

The articles in this collection are on a variety of
topics pertaining to the cause of humanity and free-
dom, the growth of mind and the extension of knowl-
edge, mainly collected from the editorial columns of the
Christian Citizen. They are characterized by brevity,
good sense, and a loving and philanthropic spirit.
Their author has endeavored himself to a great number
of people, on both sides of the Atlantic, by his efforts
to promote the Brotherhood of the Human Race in the
establishment of universal peace; and as preliminary
to this, by seeking to effect an ocean penny
post between the nations. To all these, this unpretend-
ing little volume will be specially welcome. Mr.
Burritt is possessed of a genial and hopeful tempera-
ment; and though not very radical in his mode of
speech or manner of attack, in regard to corrupt insti-
tutions and abuses, nor remarkably clear-sighted in
determining the scope and bearing of great principles,
as respects individual duty and consistency of action,
he is evidently a sincere and unwearied laborer in
the great field of human redemption.

LETTER TO LADIES IN FAVOR OF FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

By SAMUEL GREGORY, A. M., Secretary of the
American Medical Education Society. Boston:
Published by the Society. For sale by Bela Marsh,
25 Cornhill. 1850.

This pamphlet is receiving very general and
deserved commendation. The Post says:—We cheer-
fully notice the publication of this interesting letter
on an interesting subject. The Traveler says:—This
letter presents a large amount of information, both
local and general, in a style plain and convincing,
yet admirably delicate and judicious. The Bee says:
—It will impress some people with some new ideas
of more importance than they had ever imagined.
The National Era, (Washington,) edited by a physi-
cian, says:—This letter should be in the hands of
every American woman. To these favorable testi-
monies, we would add our own. Mr. Gregory, in the
prosecution of his praiseworthy enterprise, has mani-
fested great judgment, admirable perseverance, and
a high moral sentiment. His letter should be
read and weighed by all classes, especially those for
whose benefit it is specially intended.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM H. FURNESS. We are in-
debted to a friend in Philadelphia for a copy of an
address, in a pamphlet form, delivered before a meet-
ing of the members and friends of the Pennsylvania
Anti-Slavery annual fair, Dec. 10, 1849, by W. H.
Furness, the enlightened, fearless and eloquent pas-
tor of the Unitarian church in Philadelphia. Our es-
timate of it is such that we have copied it entire in
our present number; and every reader will give us
many thanks for so doing. Credit to whom credit is
due.

PRESENTATION OF A CLOCK. On Monday evening,
the floor of Faneuil Hall was filled with the chil-
dren of the city, and the galleries crowded with la-
dies and gentlemen, to witness the presentation of a
large and beautiful clock for the use of the Hall,
which was given to the city by the children of the
Hall. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. made the presenta-
tion speech, and Mayor Bigelow responded; after which,
addresses were made by Gov. Briggs, Francis Brin-
ley, Esq., and others. Various orders were sung on
the occasion, and dancing and walking entered into
with much zest by the children of all sizes, from six
feet downwards. The festivities ended by a display
of fireworks from the west end of Quincy Market.

The emblems appended to the clock, says the Courier,
are those of the State and City. The names of all
the children, as well as the names of their parents,
and the places of their births, enclosed in a tin box,
are deposited within the clock. The box is to be opened
one hundred years hence. We are very glad that
a clock has been placed in Faneuil Hall; and we now
wonder that a place which is so frequented by public
meetings has not long since been supplied with one;
but it strikes us that there is a good deal of clap-trap
about this whole affair; and we see no pertinence in
having the children of the city called upon to make a
donation of a clock for the public use. We think it
would be more creditable to the city to have the fact
of such a donation having been made forgotten, in-
stead of remembered, a hundred years hence.

Of course, the speeches and odes were very "patri-
otic." This land, with its three millions of slaves,
was lauded as "the freest land on earth"—and Long-
fellow's recent ode on the Union (a eulogy dripping
with the blood of imbruted humanity) was sung as
though Samuel Hoar had not been driven from Caro-
lina, and Massachusetts' colored seamen were not
seized in southern ports, and hurried to prison or
sold to hold absolute mastery over the religion
and politics of the land!

At the close, the whole assembly united in singing
the following stanza, to the tune of "Boston":—

"Long be our fathers' temple ours;
"Long be our fathers' temple ours;
"Long be our fathers' temple ours;
"Long be our fathers' temple ours;

We should like to know who those living patriots
are; and as for the temple itself, what is it but a den
of thieves? The rising generation must have better
instruction; 'our fathers' grievously sinned in the
day that they sacrificed the rights and liberties of the
colored population of this country to subvert their
own purposes; and the bloody compact which they
made must be broken in pieces like a potter's vessel.

"The Lord will enter into judgment with the ancients
of his people, and the princes thereof; for ye have
eaten up the vineyard; the spoil of the poor is in your
houses. What mean ye that ye beat my people to
pieces, and grind the faces of the poor? saith the
Lord God of hosts. Say ye not, A Confederacy, to all
whom this people shall say, A Confederacy; neither
fear ye their fear, nor be afraid. Sanctify the Lord of
hosts himself; and let him be your fear, and let him
be your dread; and he shall be for a sanctuary.
Thus would we have the children of the city instructed.

Death of an Eminent Physician.—Dr. Martin Gay,
of this city—a physician of much repute, and espe-
cially distinguished as a chemist—died at his residence
in Essex street, after a brief illness, at one o'clock
on Saturday morning last. His age was something near
fifty. Dr. Gay was one of the physicians employed
by government to examine the remains, said to be
those of Dr. Parkman, which were found in Dr.
Webster's apartments at the Medical College. His
remains will be taken to Hingham, his native town,
for interment. Dr. Gay was a brother of the editor
of the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

DISUNION PETITION.

Friends who have received, or who may receive,
the petition for SECESSION from THE UNION, are re-
quested to circulate the same for signature without
delay, and forward the petitions to the undersigned
as early as they can, with a full attention to the
subject.

It will be seen that one column is assigned to Le-
gal Voters, and one to Other Persons. It is hoped that
there may be a full signature, this year, by the anti-
slavery women.

SAMUEL MAY, JR.,
General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

WILLIAM'S BIBLE PANORAMA. All should see
this fine panorama before its exhibition closes in our
city. It is an elegant painting of Bible history, and
is admired by all classes.

CIRCULAR—ABOLITION OF THE GALLOWES.
BOSTON, JANUARY, 1850.

FRIENDS:
Deeply impressed that the infliction of the punish-
ment of death for crime is injurious, in various ways,
to the best interests of society, and that it is incom-
patible with the teachings and spirit of Christianity,
I am induced to make a special effort to promote its
abolition in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To accomplish my purpose, petitions must be ex-
tensively circulated, and immediately forwarded to the
Legislature now in session. The recent recom-
mendation of Governor Briggs, on this subject, in his
Annual Message, and the report of the Legislative
Committee last year, give more hope of success to an
effort made at the present moment. I desire to in-
terest you, my friend, in this work. This is my plan.
I have printed this Circular and Petition, and intend
to send one to every town in this Commonwealth. I
now ask you to employ some person in your town to
circulate it immediately, and obtain signatures, both
male and female. And you will also direct him to
ask the petitioners to give the small sum of five cents
each, to defray the necessary expenses of the enter-
prise. You will pay the agent for his services, and
the postage, out of the money thus collected, and for-
ward the petition to me, with the balance of money, to
pay for printing, postage, paper, mailing, &c.

I pray you, if you regard the best interests of so-
ciety, and love your fellow-men, to engage in this
work immediately. Let there be no delay. One
brother is now under sentence of death in Worcester
county.

During the past year, we have had a melancholy
experience of the dreadful influence of the gallows.
On the 25th day of May, Washington Gooden, then
scarcely alive, was hanged in the jail-yard of Boston.
Before that, several persons, capriciously convicted
and near Boston, had been suffered to live, by ex-
changing the grave for the State Prison; and so far
as is known, society had suffered nothing by this
clemency of the Government. The determination to
put Gooden to death seemed to take a great portion
of the community by surprise; and, in a very brief
space of time, 25,000 persons remonstrated against his ex-
ecution, by voluntary petitions to the Governor and
Council. Their remonstrances were unavailing. After
the fatal purpose of the Executive was known,
and while Gooden was lying under his sentence of
death, thus confirmed, the most horrible murder ever
known in the criminal history of Massachusetts, was
committed about ten miles from the Boston jail. Since
his execution, crimes involving personal violence have
increased largely in our neighborhood. Minor offences
against the person, such as assault and battery; gra-
vier offences against the person, such as felonious as-
saults with deadly weapons, and assaults with intent
to kill, and murders, also, judging from our jail re-
cords, have all risen like a crop harvested from the
seed of that execution.

It is said that executions tend to prevent crime. To
test this assertion, I have procured a statement from
the Deputy Jailor of Suffolk, of the commitments
there for such crimes for the six months preceding
and the six months succeeding the execution of Gooden,
and I find that during the six months ending with
the execution of Gooden, and in the very community which
witnessed his execution, four persons were committed
for felonious assaults, one for murder, (who was
convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five
years in the State Prison;) one for rape, (who was
convicted of a milder offence only, and sent five
months to the House of Correction;) and that two
hundred and fifty-six persons were committed for
simple assault and battery; and I find that in the fol-
lowing six months, eight persons were committed for
felonious assaults; three for rape; one for murder—
a colored man—(under circumstances almost identical
with the case of Gooden;) and three hundred and for-
ty-five for assault and battery. Some of these are still
awaiting their trials. Others have been convicted.

The more recent events connected with the disap-
pearance of Dr. George Parkman are also pregnant
with solemn suggestions, if the suspicions of many
persons shall finally be verified. Only a short time
since, a clergyman was publicly hanged for the murder
of his wife. He died, however, protesting his inno-
cence. The case attracted much public attention,
and the example of his death had full opportunity
to operate upon the public mind and heart. I was in
the neighborhood of the gallows when he was hanged.
I saw the crowd who came to learn the lesson taught
by the hangman. I mingled with them, and heard
their heartless and brutal disregard of human agi-
ty, and the hot and devilish passions engendered by
the scene; and, sick at heart, and, but for the faith I
have in Providence, almost sick of human nature it-
self, I turned away, to renew my labors for the over-
throw of the barbarous and heathenish institution of
the gallows.

Men and women, brethren and sisters, will you
not join in this Christian work, and this year banish
the gallows from our State?

JOHN M. SPEAR,
212 CENTRAL COURT.

The following is a good form of Petition:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Gen-
eral Court assembled:
The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of
respectfully ask for the Abolition of
the Punishment of Death.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the town of
in this State, deeply impressed with
the necessity, duty and importance of such an act,
earnestly request that you will immediately call a
CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE, to
determine whether measures shall be
taken to effect a peaceful SECESSION FROM
THE AMERICAN UNION, for some one or all
of the following reasons:—

I. Because a portion of the citizens of Massa-
chusetts, solely on account of the color of the skin
which it has placed on all-wise Creator to bestow
upon them, on visiting the Southern States, are
SEIZED, THRUST INTO PRISON, FINED,
CONDEMNED TO WORK WITH FELONS
IN THE CHAIN-GANG, AND FREQUENT-
LY SOLD ON THE AUCTION-BLOCK AS
SLAVES, in contempt of the sovereignty of the
State, and in utter disregard of that clause in the
United States Constitution which declares:—"The
citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privi-
leges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

II. Because perfectly legal measures to bring
these outrages to the notice of the Federal Courts
are forbidden BY SEVERE PENAL ENACT-
MENTS; and the Agents of the Commonwealth,
specially deputed for this purpose, have been re-
peatedly SEIZED AND IMPRISONED; the Federal
Government being appealed to in vain, through
Congress, for redress.

III. Because it is morally degrading, politically dis-
astrous, and a glaring paradox, for a State glorying
in its freedom, to be in partnership with States glo-
rying in their slavery.

IV. Because, by the alliance of the North with
the South, the SLAVE POWER has been enabled to
acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Flori-
da, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now
plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba,
mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating
its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY:—

V. Because, BY THE COMPROMISES OF THE
UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, Southern
slaveholders are allowed a slave representation in Con-
gress; the right to hunt and seize their fugitive slaves
on the soil of Massachusetts; and to demand, in
case of emergency, the aid of Massachusetts to sup-
press slave insurrections. And, so long as the peo-
ple of this Commonwealth consent to these compro-
mises, so long will they be morally and politically
responsible for all the cruelties and horrors of the
slave system.

New York, Jan. 9.—Arrest for Forgery.—James
Arlington Bennett, of Long Island, known as the au-
thor of a system of book-keeping, was arrested to-
day, after having been charged with forging a note in
the city named "Post" for \$8000, and with mak-
ing a fraudulent mortgage to another man for \$6000.

A Man and Wife Murdered.—John S. Van Winkle
and his wife, living near Patterson, N. J., were mur-
dered Tuesday evening, last week, by a man named
John Johnson, who has been arrested.

Extraordinary Speed between London and Paris.—The
remarkable feat has just been accomplished of effect-
ing communication by railway between London and
Paris in the space of 8 1/2 hours.

Death of a Bibliophile.—Mr. Verbyst, the most ce-
lebrated book collector in Europe, or perhaps in the
world, died lately at Brussels. He had founded a
very curious establishment, containing a large num-
ber of books, and such as he had a church, and dis-
posed of as to contain about 300,000 volumes, arranged
according to their subjects.

The deaths by cholera in Cincinnati, during
the past year, are estimated at the number of 10,000.
Bishop Purcell says that 6,000 of his flock died in
that city, and the Nonpareil says, "Our foreign popu-
lation was at least twice decimated within four
months."

New York city has a larger population than
either of the States of New Hampshire, Connecti-
cut, Vermont or Michigan. It has fully the popula-
tion of Arkansas. It has more than the three
States of New Jersey, Florida, and Texas, to-
gether. It has a larger population than the States of Rhode
Island, Iowa, and Delaware, added with that of Oregon
territory.

Veto Statistics.—The veto power has been exercised
twenty-five times since the organization of the gov-
ernment, as follows: by Washington 2; Madison
6; Monroe 1; Jackson 9; Tyler 4; Polk 3.
Total number of vetoes, 25. The whole number of
acts passed and approved since the origin of the gov-
ernment is about 7700—which will make 280 acts for
one veto.

Death of a Widow.—Mr. Thomas Meacham, of the
town of Hopkinton, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., who
died a few weeks ago, was something of a hunter.
He kept an exact account of the game killed by him,
which has been furnished to the St. Lawrence Mer-
chant's and Shipping Gazette, 214; do. panthers, 77;
do. bears, 219; do. deer, 2550.

New York, Sunday, 13th.
The steamship, *Cherokee*, from Chagres, arrived
this forenoon with California mails to Dec. 1, bring-
ing \$120,000 to consignees, and about an equal
amount in the hands of passengers. The emigration
to the gold region is estimated at 94,000.

Steamer Unicorn, from San Francisco, arrived at
Boston, Dec. 28, with \$700,000 in gold, and 157 pas-
sengers. The steamer Chesapeake had arrived at
Valparaiso.

Heavy boots are now selling at San Francisco
at a rate almost unimagined to any one but a
California settler. The boots are made of iron.

The growth of the city is without parallel even in
the records of magic. It now numbers twenty-two
thousand regular inhabitants, to say nothing of the vast
number of its transient population.

On the 4th inst., by special invitation, we were
present at the interment of George Washington Lafay-
ette, the son of the General, who accompanied his
father to the United States, and died at the age of
seventy-three years, in the city of New York. He was
served from the republican principles, and the ex-
ample of his illustrious parent. His dislocation took
place at Lagrange, the family seat. The corpse was
brought to the small private cemetery within the
walls of the ancient convent of Picpus, where repose
the dead of several noble families—de Noailles, de
Gramont, Lamignon, and others. On this spot,
under a simple tomb, lies General Lafayette.—*Paris
Cor. of the Journal of Commerce.*

Homicide at Worcester.—On the evening of the 6th
inst., at a village here known as the Bird House,
on the outskirts of Worcester, a rencounter took place
between John Brewer and Wm. Shurtleff, in which
the former was killed. There had been a previous
difficulty between the parties, and the deceased had
threatened to whip Shurtleff. At the time of the
collision, Brewer had struck Shurtleff several times
before he returned the blows. They then clinched,
struggled and fell, Shurtleff coming uppermost. In
his fall, Brewer struck the edge of the bar, which
broke his neck. Shurtleff immediately surrendered
himself.

Connecticut.—According to statistics derived from
the Connecticut Register for 1850, the number of
births in the State during the year ending August
5th, 1849, was 7,373; deaths, 5,015; and of mar-
riages, 2,757.

Massachusetts Finance.—The Governor's Address
shows the condition of the State finances to be as
follows:
The receipts for the last year amounted to \$540-
648, and the expenditures to \$601,666. Excess of
expenditures over receipts, \$56,018. The school
fund amounts to \$703,000; that for Indians, to
\$2,500.

The draught upon the treasury the past year for
the support of State paupers exceeds \$90,000.

Naturalization of the Hungarians.—On Monday
week, at New York, Count Ujhazi, late Governor of
Comorn, attended by his family, Mdlle. Jagello, and
fourteen of the Hungarian emigrants, took the oath
of allegiance to become citizens of the United
States. They declared that they could not do a
better act to close the year with than by taking the
oath of allegiance to the people and government of
the United States, who had received them with such
unfailing hospitality.

Runaway Slaves.—There has been a tall in the bu-
siness of the underground railroad in this vicinity for
a month or two past; but within this week or two,
it has braked up again. Last week, a slave man and
woman made their escape from near Camden, Del.
On Thursday, constable Moody arrested a runaway
slave man in the cars who belongs to Mr. Auld, a son
of the former owner of Frederick Douglass. On Sat-
urday last, a slave man and woman (husband and wife)
arrived in this city, much worn down, from the neigh-
borhood of Millington, Md. The abolitionists did not
succeed in getting them out until last Tuesday or
Wednesday.—*Wilmington (Del.) Chronicle.*

Runaway Slaves.—Every day but swells the num-
ber of absconding slaves from Maryland. The Cecil
Democrat states that eight more, belonging to the es-
tate of the late Washington Hall, the upper part of
that county, absconded a few nights since. The heirs
of Mr. Hall have offered a reward of \$1000 for the
apprehension and conviction of the individual who
enticed them away.

New Jersey.—Resolutions were introduced into the
New Jersey House of Delegates on the 10th inst.,
instructing their Senators and Representatives in Con-
gress to vote for the application of the Ordinance of
1787 to all territories, governments, and to all States
asking admission to the Union. Also, for the aboli-
tion of slavery in the District of Columbia, and not
for one moment to be deterred from their duty by
threats of disunion, the withdrawal of members, or
the secession of States from the Union. A resolu-
tion was also passed, instructing their Senators
and Representatives in Congress not to vote for any
appropriation of money to defray expenses of the mis-
sion to Austria.

The *Pathfinder Railway Guide*, for January, is pub-
lished and for sale at this office. In addition to the
corrected time-tables for all the New England Rail-
roads, which make so valuable to the traveler, this
number contains two railway maps, which must be
objects of curiosity, to say the least, to all who wish
to keep posted up in railway matters. The first is a
map of New England, with her railroads, in 1849;
the second exhibits the same territory, with the rail-
roads stretching over nearly the whole of it, for 1850.
—*Pathfinder.*

Boston.—Mayor's MESSAGE.—The new city govern-
ment was organized on Monday week. The Mayor, J. P.
Bigelow, made the following statements respecting the
affairs of the city:
There are in the city 197 public schools, sustained
at a cost for instruction, new school-houses, fuel, &c.,
of \$394,114. Besides these, there are about 2,000 pub-
lic and private seminaries.

The mortality of the city, during the last twelve
months, exceeded that of any previous year in its
history—the number amounting to 6030.

